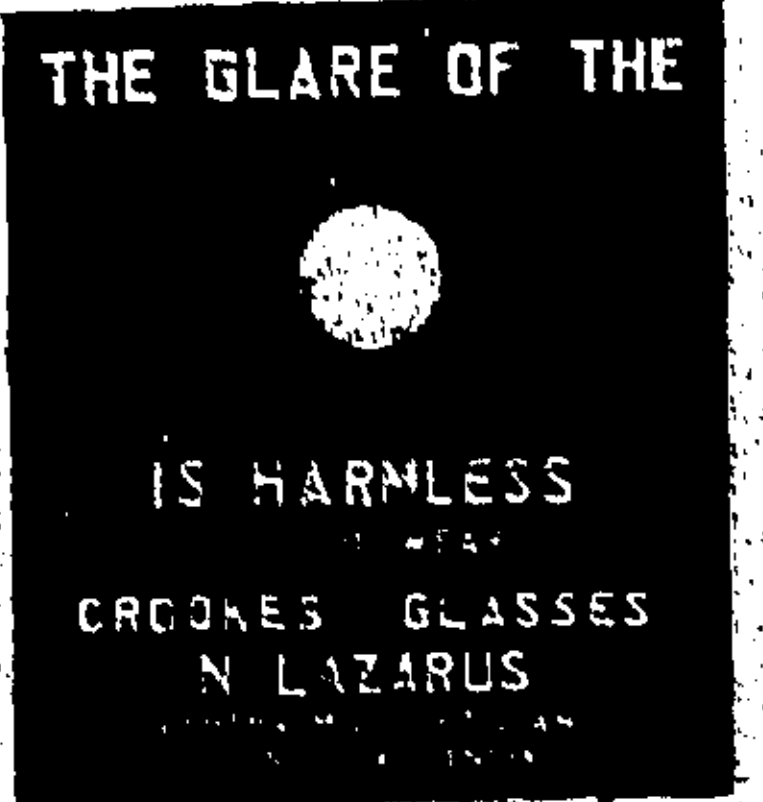




Hongkong Daily Press.



ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 19,044

第四一四零千九萬一第

日三十月五年未己

HONGKONG. TUESDAY, JUNE 10th, 1919.

二拜禮

號十月六年八國民華中

PRICE, \$5 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 500 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
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CAPE WHITE WINES.

DRAKENSTEIN
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Shipped by
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CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16 and 20 bo. 6. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
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FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
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Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219. [78]

PAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

Week Days	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 10 "
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " 10 "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	" " 10 "
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	" " 10 "
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	" " 10 "
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	" " 10 "
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	" " 10 "
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	" " 10 "
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	" " 10 "

NIGHT CLAS.

8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " 10 "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	" " 10 "
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 11.30 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 10 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	" " 10 "
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	" " 10 "
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	" " 10 "

NIGHT CLAS.

8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " 10 "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	" " 10 "
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the

Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des

Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all

cars not already full running at the time

issued in the Company's office, but not

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Road, will be issued and payment therefor

has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque

or Creditors. Order representing Bank

Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
CANTON (2nd Sta. Tse)		7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	

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TO-NIGHT
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"Dirty Work in a Laundry"

BRITISH GAZETTE NOS. 528-9.

The Coronet has now installed four extra exhaust fans, which
means that the air is completely renewed every five minutes.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

(125)

IRISH PEER REGRETS HE SAID "GERMAN."

SLANDER ACTION BY SIR CHARLES
WALSTON AGAINST LORD
GALWAY.

Lord Galway was the defendant in an action for slander brought in the King's Bench, London, by Sir Charles Walston. Sir Edward Carson, who appeared for plaintiff, stated that on December 1st last General Foch and General Weigand, who had come over to this country, were at Claridge's Hotel. Plaintiff and his wife and children and some friends were invited by the manager to see them arrive. Amongst others present was Lord Galway, the defendant. While the party were waiting in the hall, Lord Galway got in front of Sir Charles and, turning round to him, said, "Stand back; you have no right to be here. You are a German." He also remarked to a mutual friend, "Don't you know you are speaking to a German?"

A CHANGE OF NAME.

"Anything more offensive could hardly be conceived," said counsel. He was glad the case need not go to trial, as Lord Galway was prepared to apologise.

Plaintiff might very well have passed over the insult were it not that he had a German name, just as General Foch and General Weigand had, and he had been subjected to annoyance by reason of that during the war. This had led him to change his name during the war from Waldstein to Walston. Plaintiff was anxious that the whole circumstances as regarded himself should be known. He was born in America 63 years ago. His father prior to his birth had been naturalized as an American so that he, having been born in America of a naturalized American father, never was at any time a German. He was an American citizen, educated in New York at Columbia University, and afterwards at Heidelberg.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Plaintiff, counsel continued, came to England in 1876, 42 years ago, and in 1878 he was invited to Cambridge, where he had been living in Cambridge since 1880, and a Professor and a Director of the Museum. In 1889 he became a naturalized English subject. When the war broke out he offered his services in France, and he had many relatives serving in the British Army. He had never at any time any connection with Germany or anybody in Germany. Lord Galway, as one would expect, was prepared to apologise and to pay 100 guineas to a charity to be named by Sir Charles, who had accordingly selected the Cambridge War Association. Sir Ellis Hume Williams, for the defendant, said that Lord Galway was now fully satisfied that Sir Charles Walston was not of German nationality, and desired to express his deep regret that any remark made by him had given him annoyance or cast reflection upon him. He was prepared to pay 100 guineas to a charity as substantial recognition of the error into which he had fallen. On these terms the record was withdrawn.

REBUILDING BELGIUM.

MESSRS. ARMSTRONG, WHIT-
WORTH'S PLANS.

In the great task of reconstructing ruined Belgium, writes a correspondent of *The Times*, one of the more prominent of British engineering firms is about to take an active part. The Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Limited, have entered into negotiations with the Belgian Government to assist to the fullest extent of their ample resources in restoring the kingdom's productive equipment, so that it may once more be enabled to take its place among the manufacturing States of Europe. Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., who, in conjunction with Messrs. A. & J. Main, Limited, are represented in Belgium by M. M. Fitevil et Cie, their sole agents, will be able to render valuable services in this connection, and it is hoped that the great work of reconstruction will be inaugurated without delay.

The scheme of reconstruction for Belgium is planned on bold lines. The different works of the firm—which, during the war, employed some 70,000 people, to whom wages aggregating £1,000,000 per month were paid—have for some time been preparing for the turnover from war to peace conditions. The large riverside shops at Elswick, where the heavy naval and land guns were constructed during the war, will in future be occupied with the manufacture of marine engines and boilers. The projectile and ammunition works at Boulton are now being devoted entirely to the construction of locomotives, and when fully equipped are expected to have an annual output of between 3,000 and 4,000 heavy type locomotives.

The Openshaw Works will be largely engaged upon the production of machine tools and small tools. The interests of our steel trade have been seriously threatened of late by American competition, and gloomy forebodings as to its future have been indulged in. Immense preparations have, however, been made at Openshaw by Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. to sustain the selling side of the British steel trade. The output from these works will not only meet the requirements of the different departments of the company, but will enable all classes of commercial steels to be supplied abroad as required.

Shipbuilding has always formed an important part of this firm's industrial enterprise, and the extensive yards on the Tyne are now equipped to turn out all classes of commercial craft—cargo or passenger boats, oil tankers, heavy liners, ice-breakers, cable-laying ships, etc. Not the least important part of reconstruction has been the establishment of a highly systematised commercial department, with headquarters at the London offices.

COULD GERMANY HAVE BROKEN OFF THE WAR?

SOME MILITARY DISCLOSURES.

Pending Ludendorff's appearance before a State tribunal, some very striking German military disclosures are to be found in a pamphlet entitled "Could we have prevented? Won, or Broken off the War?" by Colonel Bauer of the German Headquarters Staff, who acted as artillery expert to Hindenburg and Ludendorff from the moment they assumed command until the German retreat. The author answers his first two questions with a "Perhaps," and the third in the negative, says *The Times*.

THE INVASION OF BELGIUM.

Colonel Bauer, premising the invasion of Belgium as an absolute military necessity, seeks to account for the failure of Schlieffen's grandiose plan of campaign. In the first place, he says that General von Moltke, to whom it fell to carry out this plan, was a man of weak nerves, and when war broke out he was also suffering from serious illness. As soon as a check came on the Ourcq and the Marne the complete incompetence to deal with the situation became manifest. Von Moltke had to go, and with him, unfortunately, as the author considers, went General von Stein, Moltke's successor, General von Falkenhayn, a man with "an extremely capable head and good nerves," found himself confronted with a physical not all the factors of which were immediately appreciable. Colonel Bauer continues:

The second factor (in the failure of Schlieffen's plan) was the faulty distribution of forces. Our main right wing was hanging in the air, and was too weak. The Army Bill of 1913, which had been drawn up by Ludendorff, originally provided for considerably more new formations—about three Army Corps. The War Minister of that day "agreed" to the lower establishment out of fear of the Reichstag.

To this initial shortcoming were subsequently added further deficiencies in the supply of men, but also of munitions. These "failings" lay at its utmost to remedy, both by representations to the War Ministry and negotiations with private industry.

VERDUN.

After the Marne battle the war entered upon its second phase, which culminated in the attack on Verdun and Rumania's entry into the war. Marshal von Mackensen's Eastern successes during 1915 had rendered available forces considerable enough to tempt the German High Command into striking a "decisive" blow in the West. The original idea was to attack Belfort, but this was dropped as not offering a sufficiently "decisive" objective. Verdun was thereupon selected. Colonel Bauer is confident that Verdun would have fallen within a few days if it had been attacked simultaneously from east and west. Unhappily, however, "notwithstanding representations and warnings," the High Command persisted in delivering the attack on the "east front" alone, which was gradually exposed to envelopment. No plan could be so severe that Colonel Bauer's exposure of the plan, which the High Command kept its eyes fixed on Verdun, even long after the British Somme movement had developed. He says:

From the military point of view it was regrettable that our methods of fighting in the West did not adapt themselves in good time to circumstances. By adhering to antiquated forms (lost a lot of men unnecessarily. The stubborn clinging to a line, the massed employment of infantry, and inadequate artillery support were our mistakes. In particular we did not realize early enough that the fighting was assuming more and more the character of battles of material, and that consequently what was needed was far greater exploitation of the armament industry at home.

The situation seemed hopeless when in August, 1916, Hindenburg and Ludendorff were at last ordered to take charge. No sooner had they done so than the tide turned at the front, and the third phase reached its climax in the March offensive of last year.

IN 1918.

But the fourth and last phase, which began with the attack on Reims last July, proved unlooked for by the very outset.

The surprise (Colonel Bauer continues) missed fire. The weather before and during the attack was unfavourable, and put our fighting gas almost completely out of action. Side by side with this magnificent work done by certain individual divisions there was a complete failure on the part of others—these were the first fruits of insidious influences exerted by the homeland. The attack accordingly came to a standstill before the enemy's second position. Nor did Reims fall. This was the first great failure and the actual turning-point of the war. It ended like a race lost by a nose length; Germany was indignantly brought down a nose length from the post of a charmed invincibility. The peace was dashed by the *delenda*, at the front that followed the revolution. It was the fault of the home Government, who had allowed the spirit of the nation to become demoralized, and who had opposed passive and often active resistance to all the efforts of Hindenburg and Ludendorff to get things done.

GUERNSEY STATES TO BUY THE ISLAND OF HERM.

Herm, one of the Channel Islands, which before the war was used to a German company (the West Bank Electric, Ltd.), and was sublet to Prince Blicher von Wahnstatt, was recently the subject of discussion by the Guernsey States, who decided to make representations to the Government for its purchase. The island is a mile and a half long (and half a mile broad), and contains about 200 acres. Its principal attraction to visitors is its shell beach, covered with shells, which form a bank three-quarters of a mile wide. It dominates St. Peter Port and St. Sampson and the main channel for shipping.

TANKS IN RESERVE.

MR. CHURCHILL'S VISION OF 1,000
YEARS HENCE.

Had the armistice not been signed last November, the Germans, it was declared at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, would have had a very rough time with the new tanks, which might have been described as super-tanks.

The dinner was among members of the Anglo-American Commission, specially formed to assemble these mammoth engines of war in a huge factory covering 22 acres in France, but the factory was not completed until just before the armistice, and only one example, said to be the finest tank in the world, was finished. Had the war gone on the assembling factory would have turned out 300 of these super-tanks per month.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE TANKS.

General Seely said he learned to know how valuable the tanks were.

"I saw the first tank go forward," he declared. "I saw the troops going after, and I saw the enthusiasm of the men when they learned that modern science and modern progress was at last giving them a chance of winning the just cause. The tanks helped in the first degree to win the war."

"I am one of those people who do not forget we have won the war. Every day, as I go about my business in my humble way, even if I am walking in the street or going through the air—which is much safer—I say to myself: 'Thank God, I am alive, and we won the war.'"

Mr. Winston Churchill said it was quite true that the end came before the full results could be reached of the tank enterprise. But for the shortage of Huns, the tank would have gained even greater fame in the world than it had done. The tank was a great engine of war, and it had won a definite place in the history of the world. Unheard of four years ago, it would, he supposed, be as well known a thousand years hence. Some city of an age which they could scarcely conceive would look at the emblem of a tank and say: "That is one of the tanks which was used in the Great European War." If the value of the tanks had been recognised by the military in the earlier stages of the war they might have produced results which would have shortened the war and have saved millions of lives.

BIGGEST RESULT OF THE WAR.

Proceeding, Mr. Churchill said he agreed that the biggest thing that had come out of the war was the unity of action under the stress and peril of Armageddon, of the two English speaking races of the world, two great nations who spoke the common tongue, practised the common law, and worked for the same broad ideals of tolerance, freedom, valour, and liberty.

These two races joined together in this struggle must never lose the touch which they had acquired and which they would never have gained but for the war.

"Let us see that no word is spoken by any one of us," said Mr. Churchill, "which will make mischief or diminish the close intimacy and sympathy which prevail between Great Britain and the United States."

"Let us impart to our children the sacred trust that by the binding and welding together of these two mighty races standing together we will be secure against all possible dangers in the future."

PROFESSOR'S ROMANCE.

FROM BASKET MAKER TO A CHAIR
AT CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Thomas Okey, who at the age of 67, has been elected into the new Professorship of Italian at Cambridge, was apprenticed to the basket making trade in 1863.

He was born in Spitalfields, and after he had served his apprenticeship he was in business as a basket-maker in Westminster street, just off Petticoat Lane, as it was then. He was a great admirer of Mazzini, and it was his enthusiasm for the great Italian statesman which first aroused his interest in Italy.

About 40 years ago he began to travel on the Continent, working his trade as he went, and in this way he journeyed in Germany, France, Spain, and Italy, learning the languages with great thoroughness as he passed through the towns and villages of the various countries. He continued to work as a basket maker for several years after his return, but in time he was able to give it up and become a teacher of languages.

WORKERS' CONTINENTAL TRIPS.

Fired by his success, Mr. Okey instituted a "Travellers' Club" at Toynbee Hall, by means of which trips on the Continent were arranged for other workmen who showed themselves capable of profiting by them.

Mr. J. M. Dent, the publisher, a lifelong friend of Mr. Okey, told a *Daily Chronicle* representative recently that Mr. Okey is one of the greatest living English authorities on the Italian language, and on Italy's art treasures.

"Mr. Okey knows the history and whereabouts of practically every picture of any note on the Continent," he said. "His memory is remarkable. Beside his knowledge of modern European languages, he is a good Greek and Latin scholar."

VIVISECTION.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND
THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

In the House of Commons, on April 10th, Sir H. Greenwood, replying to Sir J. Butcher, who asked under what conditions experiments on dogs were permitted, said that if the animal was suffering severe pain likely to last it must at once be painlessly killed, whether the object of the experiment was attained or not.

Sir H. Greenwood, in a further reply to Sir J. Butcher, stated that the total number of experiments on animals in 1917, in which the experimenter was permitted to perform the experiment without anaesthetics, was 887, and the total number in which the experimenter was permitted to keep the animal alive after it had recovered from anaesthetic was 147. In a majority of these cases cats were the subject of the experiments.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Guinness: Were not a large number of these 887 experiments merely inoculation experiments which did not involve cutting?

Sir H. Greenwood: That is so.

At a joint meeting of the sections of the British Medical Association at South Kensington, recently, Sir William Osler moved a resolution to the effect that the profession heard with dismay of the probability of a bill passing the House of Commons to prohibit experiments upon dogs, as calculated to hamper the progress of medicine, and render Britain alone unable to continue to progress in the department of medical research. Sir William said that no specific restrictions were wanted. All progress had been based on experiment, and if the bill passed the House of Commons they must go to the House of Lords, and if that House was feeble enough to pass it, then they must go to the King.

Colonel Martin, in seconding, said the explanation of the bill consisted of two causes, one a want of apprehension of what experiment had done, and the second a misapprehension as to what happened to the dogs in the laboratories. It had been necessary to experiment on men, and noble volunteers had come forward. He had never seen anything done to dogs in the laboratories that he would object to in the least being performed on himself if he had only the alternative of going to the lethal chamber at the Dogs' Home.

Sir George Makins, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, said that surgical technique had been perfected by experiment, and could not have been so otherwise.

The chairman (Colonel Haven Emerson) said the bill, if passed, would have its repercussions, and would effect legislation in other countries. The bill would only hearten mischievous people and do harm.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

GAMBLING IN LONDON'S CHINATOWN.

PUKKA POO.

A new gambling game which it was stated, had superseded Fan Tan in the Chinese quarter of London, was described at the Thames Court recently. Four Chinese were charged with being concerned in running a gaming house, and nine men appeared as frequenters. Superintendent Hopkins, who raided the Chinese house in Pennyfields, said the Fan Tan table was deserted, but on several of the people in the house were found papers used in playing Pukka Poo. These papers contained representations of 80 Chinese symbols, including the dragon, the sea, a sword, gold, and nuts. Those who took part blotted out ten of the 80 characters, and once every hour one of the principals also blotted out ten characters, at the same time chanting a Chinese song. A competitor fortunate enough to have blotted out the same ten characters as the man conducting the gamble would get in turn for a shilling £170, or if eight out of ten were right he would receive £42. The nine men charged with frequenting were bound over, and the principals were remanded.

MISS ASQUITH WEDS RUMANIAN PRINCE.

LONDON, May 1st.

With Dowager Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria among the many distinguished guests at the wedding in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to-day, Miss Elizabeth Asquith, daughter of Mr. Herbert H. Asquith, previously Premier, and Mrs. Asquith, was married to Prince Antoine Bibesco, Councillor of the Rumanian Legion. The couple have been married earlier under the rites of the Greek Church, of which the Prince is a member.

The couple received many presents, including jewellery from the King and Queen, other members of the royal house, diplomats and politicians. The Prince gave his bride jewels of great value which had belonged to his mother.

Prince Antoine was First Secretary of the Rumanian Legation in Washington before his assignment to London.

MOTOR SHIP FOR THE FAR EAST.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff have launched from their Govan shipyard the twin-screw motor-ship *Glenide*, which they have built for the Glen Line. The vessel is 420 feet in length, 54 feet broad, and of about 5,000 tons gross. She has a double bottom constructed on the cellular principle, and steel decks, with seven watertight bulkheads dividing the hull into eight watertight compartments. The vessel has been specially designed for trading in the service to the Far East, and has every facility for the rapid loading and discharge of the cargo; there is a number of passengers. The winches, 14 in number, are of special design, electrically driven, as are also the windlasses and warping winch. The vessel has two telescopic pole masts, with derrick tables on each, and there are in all 21 derricks. Lifting from 15 up to 80 tons. Two sets of Diesel oil engines will be fitted.

BOSTOCK'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

IMPENDING VISIT TO HONGKONG.

Bostock's Royal Italian Circus, which is opening a short season in Hongkong on Tuesday, June 17th, is one of the most remarkable circus aggregations seen in the Far East in recent years. Every person connected with the circus is a European. In British Malaya and Siam, where Bostock's toured before coming here, they broke all previous records in the crowds they attracted.

Bostock's aggregation exhibited for two years at Hengler's Circus, London, and appeared on two occasions before T. M. King George and Queen Mary and the Royal Family at Buckingham Palace. On their recent visit to Bangkok, they gave several command performances before the King of Siam.

The management claim that not one of their 200 performing animals, or their 30 artists, or the acts performed by the animals and the artists, has been seen before in Hongkong. One who has witnessed several of Bostock's performances, can vouch that, in cleverness, humour, and variety, the programme presented will surprise local circus-goers.

The spacious tent will be erected on the ground next to the Kowloon Post Office. Booking for boxes and the circle is now open at Moutrie's. The first matinee will be held at 3 p.m., on Wednesday, June 12th.

A "TALL STORY" FROM AMERICA.

GUNPOWDER FOR KEEPING INSECTS AWAY FROM CLOTHING.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of eight ounces of gunpowder.

Defendant was arrested on board the *On Lee*. He informed the Magistrate that the powder was given him by a friend from America.

"Yes, but to what use were you going to put it?" asked the Magistrate.

"I was told that if sprinkled in the trunk it keeps insects from destroying the clothing," replied the defendant.

Mr. Lindell: "Oh! a new use for gunpowder! Who told you that?—Defendant: This friend who had returned from America."

Mr. Lindell: They tell all sorts of "tall" stories over there. (Laughter.) You are fined \$10, and the gunpowder is confiscated.

A DEAD MAN'S DEBTS.

PAYMENT DEMANDED FROM THE DECEASED'S BROTHER.

A Chinese died about a month ago, leaving behind several debts. One of the creditors met deceased's brother in the street and invited him to tea at a restaurant. The brother accepted the invitation, and the two set out for the tea-house. On the way they were joined by four others. When the tea-house was reached the creditor asked the deceased's brother to pay the money owed him by the dead man. The brother refused, stating that he was not responsible. The debtor and his friends thereupon assaulted the man with a hammer, inflicting several injuries. The injured man was removed to hospital, while his assailant was taken to the Police-station.

"A MISERABLE SPECIMEN OF HUMANITY."

SENDING A BLIND BOY OUT TO BEG.

"You are a miserable specimen of humanity; you send a poor blind boy to beg in the streets and live on his earnings. You should be ashamed of yourself. I fine you \$10 or 14 days." These words were addressed by Mr. R. E. Lindell to a Chinese who was charged with begging alms.

Defendant was noticed, by a detective, standing near a blind boy, and when the latter got money from passers-by this man took it. Defendant pleaded that the blind boy was the son of his aunt. It was not true that he sent out the boy to beg.

PRINCESS MARY TO WED SCOTCH EARL.

The *Daily Express* understands that Princess Mary, the only daughter of the King and Queen, is engaged to be married to the Earl of Dalkeith, the eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch. An early official announcement of the engagement is expected.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, June 9th.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

The Military Government has, announced that, through the British Consul-General in Shanghai, a Note of warning from the Five Powers was delivered to the Military Government yesterday. The Note states that the Powers and their people are hoping that the Shanghai Conference will be resumed, and an early peace concluded. It is also stated that another civil war must not ensue. A similar Note was handed to the Peking Government on the 3th inst.

THE QUESTION OF SHANTUNG.

Some of the principal British and American residents in Peking held a meeting on the 6th inst. to discuss the question of the future of Shantung. It is said that these foreigners are afraid that the decision of the Paris Conference will hamper British and American interests, and they, accordingly, passed a resolution asking their respective home Government to reconsider the matter.

The compradores of the foreign firms in Tientsin have jointly requested their managers to request their Governments to protest against the Japanese occupation of Tientsin.

We learn from a diplomatic source that the Big Four, in view of the high state of feeling prevalent among the Chinese people, have, informally, proposed to reduce the 21 demands formulated by Japan.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Magistrate of the Yan-ping district reports that the regular forces, which were stationed outside the district city, have mutinied. The mutineers are approaching Yeung-kong, after having looted several adjoining villages.

It is stated that the trouble between the Canton forces and the Yunnan troops in Fukien has not been settled. The commander of the latter has sent an ultimatum to Commander Chan Kwang-ming, to withdraw his forces from the district.

THE KWANGSI CIVIL GOVERNORS.

A message from Wuchow states that Li Ching-sing, the new Civil Governor of Kwangsi, is proceeding to Nanning to assume office. He has been on a visit to General Luk Wing-ting in Lungchow. Chan Ping-kyang, the ex-Civil Governor, has returned to Wuchow from Hongkong. It is said that Chan has purchased a house in Hongkong, where he intends to live after he has retired.

KLOET ERUPTION.

GEOLOGISTS EXPLORE THE EMPTY CRATER.

20,000 TROOPS AT WORK.

BATAVIA, May 29th. The latest reports regarding the Kloet eruption indicate that the damage caused is terrible, especially in the department of Blitar, where 28 villages have been completely swept away.

In the district of Srengat, 6,000 acres of paddy have been destroyed; 370 acres of coffee plantations, including the Alas Kedawong property, have been swept away, while many other estates have suffered heavily from the rain of ashes which fell for over two days.

Twenty thousand soldiers are still busy with the work of restoration; and throughout the Dutch Indies charity performances are being given on behalf of the victims, and many physicians and nurses from various parts of the Indies have arrived in the devastated regions.

The Governor-General starts from Batavia on Saturday, 31st inst., for Blitar. The number of dead is not yet exactly known, but many thousands are still reported to be missing. It is expected that the clearing work in the devastated area will occupy three months. Government geologists, who ascended the volcano, found the crater to be entirely empty. They then descended to the bottom of the crater, which they found covered with boiling water, the temperature at the bottom being extremely hot, viz. 320 degrees Celsius.

Altogether, three lava streams came down the volcano, all three taking the same course as in 1901—namely one travelling W.S.W., one S.S.W., which was the stream which destroyed Blitar, and the last one due South.

During the rainy weather which now prevails, there are enormous vapour developments in the river bed (the wire evidently refers to the river Brantas near Blitar) caused by the mud streams. Small craters are thus forming in the river beds, and these craters are showing fierce activity, with volcanic explosions, and even stones have been flung out of them. However, there is no need for uneasiness because these craters are only in indirect communication with Kloet volcano crater lake.

During the eruption of Kloet, enormous stones were forced downwards by the mud streams, some of them four metres long by four metres broad.

Various correspondents visiting the devastated regions relate a story of terrible scenes when mothers and children were carried away by the mud streams.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES FOR CHINA.

The Civil Service Estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1920, have been issued, and we give below details concerning the votes relating specially to China. The figures enclosed in parenthesis are last year's votes, and are given for purposes of comparison. Where no comparisons are made, figures are the same as last year.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BUILDINGS.

Under the heading of "New Works, Alterations, Additions, and Repairs (including furniture in connection therewith)" are the following votes:—Canton: Rebuilding Consul-General's house, \$24,300; Hankow: Erection of new Vice-Consulate, \$1,875; Nanking: Erection of consulates' quarters and gaol, \$3,250; Kobe: Erection of new Consulate-General, \$2,250. The maintenance of buildings in the Far East is included in a general vote.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, \$20,000; Chinese Secretary, \$1,200; Chaplain, \$300; Physician, \$300 and \$50 local allowance; War Bonus, \$2,000.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The total estimates for the Services in China are \$123,883 (\$26,335). The votes are as follows:—Salaries, allowances, and wages, \$107,758 (\$26,335); outfit and travelling, \$7,000 (\$2,600); rent allowance, \$2,800 (\$2,300); postage, \$700; incidental expenses, \$5,000 (\$4,450); prison expenses, witnesses, deportations, etc., \$300; medical attendance, \$2,525 (\$2,320). The votes under the heading "Shanghai" are as follows:—Judge, \$1,800; War Bonus, \$2,000; Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping, \$1,200, \$300 (local allowance not pensionable) and War Bonus, \$300; Assistant Judge, \$1,200 and War Bonus, \$300; Consul, \$2,000 and War Bonus, \$300; Crown Advocate, \$200; Registrar, \$200; Chief Clerk (Court), \$200 (\$240) and War Bonus, \$200; including \$100 allowance as Official Receiver in Bankruptcy (to be reconsidered this year); Assistant Clerk (Court), \$200 and War Bonus, \$200; Marshal (Court), \$200 (\$250) and War Bonus, \$200; Usher (Court), \$125; Total, \$2,243 (\$2,948).

Then come the votes for the Consuls as follows:—Amoy, \$200; Canton, \$200; General, \$200, \$200 (local allowance not pensionable), \$200 (with a local allowance of \$100); Changsha, \$200; Chefoo, \$200; Chengtu (Consul-General), \$200 and \$100 local allowance; Chungking, \$200; Chungking (Vice-Consul), \$200 and \$100 local allowance; Foochow, \$200 and \$100 local allowance; Hankow, \$200; Hankow (Consul-General), \$200 and \$200 local allowance; ditto (Vice-Consul), \$200 (with a local allowance of \$100); Harbin, \$200, with a local allowance of \$200 (to be reconsidered); Ichang, \$200; Kiukiang, \$200; Kungchow and Pakhoi, \$200; Mukden (Consul-General), \$200, with a local allowance of \$100; Nanking, \$200; Newchwang, \$200; Ningpo (Vice-Consul), \$200 (with \$200 from Post Office vote); Swatow, \$200 (with \$200 from Post Office vote); Tientsin, \$200; Tientsin (Consul-General), \$200, with local allowance (not pensionable) of \$200; ditto (Vice-Consul), \$200, with local allowance of \$100 (not pensionable); Tsinan (Chinan), \$200; Tientsin (Consul-General), \$200; Tientsin (Consul-General), \$200; Wuchow, \$200; Wuhu, \$200; Yunnan-fu, \$200, with local allowance of \$100 (not pensionable).

War bonus on above salaries to bring them up to those recommended in the Re-organization scheme for China, \$24,000. Total \$123,883.

There are also votes for Assistants and Students as follows:—Twelve first-class at \$400 a year each, \$4,800; War bonus at \$75 a year, \$900; fifteen second-class at \$350 a year each, \$5,250; War bonus at \$75 a year, \$1,125; Interpreters' allowances to Assistants, eight at \$100 and nine at \$200 a year each, \$1,200; allowance to assistant employed Chinese secretary's office, \$200; allowance to assistant as accountant at Peking, \$200; allowance to senior assistant in Chancery at Peking, \$100; ditto to assistants in Mixed Office, Shanghai, \$150 and \$100; ditto to assistant in Land Office, Shanghai, \$150; ditto to assistant in Shipping Office, Shanghai, \$200; ditto to assistant in charge at Ningpo, \$150; twenty-two student interpreters at \$250 a year each, \$5,500; War bonus at \$75 a year, \$1,650; prizes for ditto, \$75, and to provide allowances to make up students' salaries to \$300 a year each whilst serving as assistants, \$250.

There are also the usual votes for teachers, writers, linguists, \$21,171 (\$7,824); constables, boatmen, porters, coolies, and other employees on public service at the different Consulates, \$11,673.

The total amount for salaries, allowances, and wages is \$107,758 (\$26,335), deducting \$200 on account of savings by vacancies, etc. The vote for outfit and travelling, comprising allowances for passages of Consular officers, student interpreters, and others, is \$7,000 (\$2,600); rent allowances \$2,800; and postage, \$700. In this section there is also under the heading of "Incidental Expenses," a vote of \$2,525 (\$2,320) for allowances assigned to the Court and different Consulates for office contingencies, including extra boat hire, boatmen, coolie hire, etc., and \$255 (\$235) for allowances for purchase of coal. There is, in addition, a vote of \$23,000 (\$1,560) for incidental expenses of mission and of Court and Consulates not included in fixed office allowances, making a total of incidental expenses of \$25,422 (\$4,847). From this \$252 (\$237) is deducted for printing, stationery, postage, and prizes, leaving \$25,170 (\$4,610). The remaining votes are:—Prison expenses, witnesses, deportation, etc., \$250; medical attendance, \$2,525 (\$2,320).

APPROPRIATIONS IN AID.

Under the above head are the following items:—Fees, fines, etc., connected with the Services in China, \$20,000.

GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL REVENUE.
Under the above head there is a vote of \$200, contribution to the funds of the University of Hongkong for the purpose of providing "King Edward VII. Scholarships," tenable at the University by British subjects. Wei-hai-wei, a vote of \$7,000 (\$24,000).

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EASTERN TRADE AMERICA'S INTEREST.

The Far Eastern Division of the American Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports that 18 per cent. of the total trade of the United States including exports and imports, during 1918 was done with the Far East. The imports from the Far East amounted to \$1,041,899,402, and exceeded those of any other grand division, representing 34 per cent. of the total imports into the United States, while the exports to the Far East totalled \$903,063,877, and were next to Europe and North America in volume, representing 10 per cent. of the total export trade of the country. The relative importance of Far Eastern trade can be appreciated from the following figures showing percentages of total trade of the United States with all grand divisions in 1918:—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to
Europe	318,127,305	3,583,703,908
North America	978,400,347	1,325,522,571
Far East	1,041,899,402	903,063,877
South America	639,371,204	328,840,975
Africa	35,506,483	19,159,319

\$3,031,304,791-\$3,149,319,647

This enormous increase has taken place practically since 1914 when the total trade with the Far East amounted to only \$491,579,139, or less than 13 per cent. of the total trade of the country. The 23 per cent. increase in Far Eastern trade since 1914 is the largest single increase registered in the trade with any grand division since that year. Other percentages of increases are: Africa, 227 per cent.; South Africa, 135 per cent.; North America, 149 per cent.; and Europe, 2 per cent.

Japan led in the shipments to the United States from the Far East in 1918, supplying 23 per cent. The other countries are included as follows:—

Imported from	Value	Per cent.
Japan	\$301,919,771	29
Straits Settlements	150,231,432	15
China	140,895,573	14
British India	120,888,006	12
Philippines	65,935,220	6
Dutch East Indies	75,074,667	7
Australia	73,289,897	7
All others	84,807,743	8
Total	\$1,041,899,402	100

Exports to	Value	Per cent.
Japan	\$375,319,556	45
Australia	76,569,266	13
China	66,124,960	10
Philippines	52,975,182	9
British India	40,298,458	7
Dutch East Indies	27,736,460	4
All others	73,789,824	13
Total	\$903,063,877	100

"The Far East," says the Bureau, "is rapidly coming into its own with relation to our foreign trade and the war should teach us the important lesson that while we have been using Far Eastern products for many years we have been buying them through Europe, and with our own ships to the Pacific we may now buy them direct. The benefits are apparent for in addition to building up Far Eastern credits in this country against which oriental merchants may draw, in the form of manufactured goods, the tribute which we have paid for many years to European shipowners and bankers for handling our Far Eastern trade for us will be diverted to our own coffers.

"In order to hold this trade, however, we should recognize the necessity and value of investing American capital in Far Eastern transportation and industrial enterprises, not only because these investments, especially in China, are profitable and safe, but also because our interests should be as great as European interests in those countries where trade follows the loan."

BATAVIA TRICENTENARY. CELEBRATION IN JAVA.

BATAVIA, May 30th. To-day, in commemoration of the three-hundredth birthday of Batavia, the Governor-General, amidst enormous enthusiasm, in the morning, laid a wreath at the foot of the statue of Jan Pieterszoon Oen, the founder of Batavia. He made an inspiring speech.

The Burgomaster of Batavia replied. Afterwards there was the opening of the historic exhibition and museum and the foundation in Batavia of a boarding-school. Sports were held on the King's plain, at which enormous crowds were present. At night there were illuminations and fireworks.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

A Berlin cab-driver was asked how his family had fared during the war. "Oh, very well," said he. "I have six sons, and not one of them has been killed. The eldest, you see, is in the diplomatic service—and the second's a fool, too. The third has got the Iron Cross, and the fourth hasn't been at the front either. The fifth was an Army contractor, and the youngest is in prison as well!" "Any daughters?" it was asked. "Only two. The elder one was doing canteen work and her sister—well, she's in a maternity home also."

TELEGRAPH SUBSIDIES.

Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Co.—A subsidy of \$4,000 a year in respect of the working of a cable between Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei, commencing from September 22nd, 1900, to be payable as long as the company may work the cable and maintain the communication between it and the Taku-Chefoo-Shanghai cable, and has been reduced to \$2,000 a year from June 4th, 1916, in consideration of shorter hours of working (\$2,800).

A SPECIAL SHOW OF.

DRESSES

AND

REST GOWNS

WILL BE HELD ON
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11th
TO

SATURDAY, JUNE 14th

WHEN A DISCOUNT OF

20%.

WILL BE GIVEN OFF
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Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2302.

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Hongkong, March 2nd, 1919.

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TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

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SMART LINENS, COTTONS & SILKS.

FANCY CASHMERES

WORSTEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES.

etc., etc.

STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE.

TREATY MAY NOT BE SIGNED BEFORE JUNE 30th.

MARTIAL LAW IN BERLIN.

A RHEINLAND REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

FIUME APPEALS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

BOLSHEVIK INTRIGUES IN TURKEY.

POLICE STRIKE POSTPONED.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN PEACE TERMS. NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISTS.

Stockholm, May 29th. The Russo-Scandinavian Information Bureau learns from Berne that the negotiations between the Germans and Russian Bolsheviks are in full swing, and are being conducted through the well-known Socialist, Dr. Parvus, residing in Switzerland, who is also negotiating with the Hungarian Bolsheviks in order to organize a common front.

The task of making an agreement between Germany and the Russian Soviet has been entrusted to Dr. Parvus, owing to his intimate connection with Herr Scheidemann, Count von Rantzau and M. Trotsky.

A plan to organize Bolshevism on a large scale in most of the European countries, including Turkey and the Balkans, is being elaborated, in view of the possible eventuality of Germany not signing the Treaty.

It is reported that Dr. Parvus is trying to establish the complete abandonment of terrorism as the basis of a Russo-German agreement.

Dr. Parvus is a shareholder in all the leading German Social Democratic newspapers.

PRECAUTIONS IN BERLIN.

Berlin, May 31st. Apparently anticipating trouble, Herr Noske, Minister for War, who has hitherto permitted demonstrations in protest of the peace terms, now proclaims martial law, which will be most severely enforced.

He has prohibited meetings indoors and outdoors, declaring that these developed agitation endangering the State.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT FEARS INVASION.

The Government has addressed an appeal to the Eastern Germans to avoid action that might give the enemy a pretext for invasion, and says that if the counter-proposals are rejected, the Government will take the "decisions necessary for the life of the German Nation."

COUNT VON RANTZAU AND THE AMERICAN PRESS.

Versailles, May 29th. When Count von Rantzau learned that the text of the German counter-proposals had been cabled to the American newspapers, he telegraphed to Berlin protesting against the grave inaccuracy of this step towards the Entente. He received a reply from Berlin declaring that there had been a misunderstanding.

Count von Rantzau immediately informed Colonel Henry, in charge of the German Delegation, that he had the Note delivered to him, and sent him the first part of the German counter-proposals, saying that the remainder would be delivered the next day.

Herr Giesbert, Herr Landsberg, and 22 Secretaries left for Berlin this evening.

TREATY MAY BE SIGNED BY JUNE 30th.

Paris, June 1st. The best-informed in Conference circles now do not anticipate that the Peace Treaty will be signed before June 30th. NO SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS WILL BE MADE.

Paris, June 2nd.

A Havas message says:—The belief grows in Paris that no substantial concessions will be made to the Germans, but there may be minor changes

of details, making the Treaty more workable and facilitating the payment of indemnities.

President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau are said to be in strict accord on the subject of not granting concessions to Germany.

WORDS MUST BE BACKED BY ACTS.

Paris, June 1st.

A Havas message says:—The opinion prevails in Paris that the words of Mr. Lloyd George: "If you do not sign the Peace Treaty at Versailles, you will be made to sign it at Berlin," are true, but justice demands that such words be backed by deeds.

SOMEONE ELSE MAY SIGN: I WILL NOT.

Paris, June 1st.

A Havas message states:—Count von Rantzau summoned the members of the German Party leaving Versailles for Berlin, and delivered a speech. In the course of his speech he said: "Tell them in Berlin that I will never sign the peace preliminaries, unless they are greatly altered. Someone else may sign them, but I will not."

EARLIER CABLES.

FATE OF EX-GERMAN COLONIES.

London, June 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Aneurin Williams affirmed that the uncertainty in regard to who was to be the mandatory for the ex-German Colonies was causing the migration of native populations into British territory.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth replied that there were some indications of this, but it was really a matter for the Peace Conference.

REPLY TO GERMAN LABOUR NOTE.

NOTE.

Paris, May 31st.

M. Clemenceau, replying to Count von Rantzau's Labour Note, says that the Allies are very anxious to collaborate with the workers in formulating Labour legislation, but such legislation must be passed by a representative of the whole community.

He declares that all the demands of the Berne Conference were examined, and most of them were embodied in the Peace Treaty.

He says that German delegates will be admitted, after a brief interval, to the membership of the International Labour organization.

M. Clemenceau rejects the idea of holding a Labour Conference at Versailles before the conclusion of peace, because the consequent delay of the peace negotiations will be inimical to the interests of the workers.

BRITISH CABINET MEETING IN PARIS.

Paris, June 1st.

A meeting of the British Cabinet was held this morning at Mr. Lloyd George's house in Paris to discuss the German counter-proposals, and certain parts of the Austrian Treaty.

The Premier, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Chamberlain, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Milner, and Mr. Winston Churchill were present.

Lord Curzon and Mr. Long were absent owing to indisposition.

Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Auckland Geddes were detained in London owing to pressing business.

PRESIDENT WILSON DEMOLISHES CURRENT RUMOURS.

Paris, May 31st.

A Havas message says:—All the resources of the German Propaganda Service have been utilized to spread the idea that Germany cannot and will not accept the Allies' peace terms. Rumours are current to the effect that America is disposed to favour radical modification of the terms to mildness.

President Wilson, in a speech at the cemetery at Surannes on "Memorial Day," gave the best answer for the demolishing of such rumours. He stated: "It is our duty to take and maintain safeguards that no nation should be ever called again for the sacrifice of war. It must be done. It will be done."

FINANCIAL COUNTER-PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABLE.

Paris, May 31st.

A Havas message says:—M. Loucheur, the French financial expert, having examined the German financial counter-proposals, has reported them to be utterly unacceptable.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY.

CONSIDERABLE AGITATION IN BERLIN.

Paris, June 2nd.

A Havas message says:—A Rhineland Republic has been proclaimed, with Dr. Dorden as President. He has chosen Weisbaden as the capital. Dr. Dorden sent a message to the various Governments at the Peace Conference announcing that the formation of a separatist movement in Germany had caused considerable agitation in Berlin, where the Central Government had decided to summon the heads of the various States to a Conference.

BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

Copenhagen, May 31st.

A telegram from Munich states that the Hoffmann Ministry has resigned in order to enable the formation of a Ministry on a broader basis.

DEMONSTRATION AT DUSSELDORF.

Cologne, May 31st.

Two were killed and seven wounded during a demobilised soldiers' demonstration at Dusseldorf.

EARLIER CABLES.

FURTHER DISINTEGRATION LIKELY.

Aix La Chapelle, June 1st.

German Committees have been constituted here, in Cologne, and in other towns to promote the establishment of a Republic on the left bank of the Rhine, separated from Prussia, but remaining a part of the German Confederation.

It is believed that the establishment of a new State will enable the inhabitants to escape the world's hatred of everything German.

RHENISH REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

Munich, June 1st.

A Rhinish Republic was proclaimed today in a number of Rhine towns. The Government has been provisionally established at Wiesbaden. The President, Doctor Dorbed, has addressed a message to the Peace Conference.

LATEST CABLES.

SWITZERLAND.

REPLY TO THE ALLIED NOTES.

Basle, May 30th.

The Federal Council, replying to identical Notes from the Allies, dated May 19th, asking Switzerland to prohibit trading with Germany, in the event of the Allies being compelled to take new measures against Germany, says that Switzerland is unable to give an undertaking which is incompatible with neutrality.

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE.

A VISIT TO HIS MOTHER.

Augsburg, May 30th.

The German ex-Crown Prince has returned to Wieringen after meeting the ex-Kaiserin at Amerfoort.

THE FATE OF FIUME.

APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN SENATE.

Rome, June 1st.

The National Council of Fiume has cabled to the United States Senate requesting the American people to prevent the "greatest injustice in history."

They point out that Fiume has proved that she is an Italian town, and will defend herself against the violation of her nationality to the very last.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

A FORTNIGHT TO CONSIDER THE TERMS.

St. Germain, June 2nd.

Portions of the peace terms which were ready for presentation were handed to the Austrian delegates here today. Steel-helmeted and unarmed troops surrounded the chateau, the hall of which was much smaller than that at Versailles, and there were about twice as many people in it; consequently, the impressiveness of the scene was greatly marred.

The Austrian Delegation, headed by Herr Regner, and escorted by an Italian officer, arrived at 12.22 p.m., all in top-hats and tail-coats, a contrast to the British delegates, many of whom were unconventionally attired. For example, Mr. Lloyd George wore a grey lounge suit.

The session, formally opened at 12.32 p.m. M. Clemenceau made a three-minute speech in French, which was translated into English, then into Italian, and then into German.

M. Dutasta presented the terms to the Austrians at 12.37 p.m.

Herr Regner then made a speech in German. He complained of the delay in the presentation of the terms, and declared that the Austrian Republic was entirely free of the Hapsburg Dynasty, and never would have declared war by itself. He concluded at 12.50 p.m.

Paris, June 2nd.

The Austrians have been given a fortnight to consider the terms presented, and submit observations on them.

HERR REGNER RETURNING.

St. Germain, June 2nd.

Herr Regner is leaving this evening for Austria with the terms.

TURKEY.

NEW TROUBLE BREWING.

Paris, May 31st.

A Havas message says:—Some disquiet has been created in Paris by the news that the ill-famed Committee of Union and Progress in Constantinople is once more gaining ground, assisted by Bolshevik agents.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

NAVAL ACTION IN THE BALTIC.

Helsingfors, May 31st.

The Bolshevik battleship *Petrovsk* and three others shelled the coast west of Krasnagorka.

Seven British warships engaged the enemy, the fight lasting 40 minutes, after which the Bolsheviks fled to Kronstadt.

GENERAL KOLCHAK'S VICTORIES.

Om, May 24th.

General Kolchak's offensive is continuing successfully in the Perm-Kazan railway sector. A number of villages, besides prisoners and material, was captured.

Severe fighting occurred at the mouth of the Viatska River. The enemy was repeatedly repulsed.

LATEST CABLES.

LETTLAND'S TROUBLES.

ALLIED NOTE TO THE GERMANS.

Basle, May 31st.

According to the German Armistice Commission at Spa, the Entente yesterday presented a fresh Note regarding the German troops in Lettland and Lithuania.

It says that the German forces in the Baltic Provinces must be withdrawn within a time to be marked. General von Der Goltz may remain in command provided he receives orders from Germany for the establishment of a Coalition Lettish Government. Arms must be restored to the Lettish troops, whose mobilisation must not be hampered. Complete freedom must be assured the new Lettish Government. Fifty days have been granted, from June 1st, for the acceptance of the terms.

EARLIER CABLES.

A NEW BRITISH LOAN.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS FINANCIAL POSITION.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain moved a resolution authorising the Treasury to borrow a maximum of £250,000,000 to cover the estimated deficit for the year; also a requisite amount for repaying maturing securities issued under the War Loans Acts or Treasury Bills or other advances, and the creation of a Sinking Fund.

He said that a serious feature was the immense floating debt and the great quantity accruing from short-dated securities. The figures up to May 31st were:—Ways and Means advances, £457,892,000; Treasury Bills, £1,036,131,000; Exchequer Bonds maturing within the financial year, £24,500,000. This excluded the miscellaneous foreign debt due in 1919 and approximating £98,000,000.

There were also further securities maturing from April, 1920, to March, 1924, amounting to £1,008,000,000, also £91,000,000 foreign debt.

He had decided to issue the loan after Whit Sunday. He dwelt on the unfavourable financial and commercial atmosphere, owing to the existence of such a vast amount of short-dated securities.

Owing to the ready response to previous loans, we were in a position unrivalled among the belligerents who entered the war at the beginning.

We were to-day reaping the reward of past sacrifices. He hoped the country would be encouraged to make another great effort.

The House agreed to the resolution.

LATEST CABLES.

AN IMPERIAL CHURCH.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S PLEA FOR CHURCH UNITY.

London, May 30th.

Sir Douglas Haig and General Horne visited the Church of Scotland General Assembly at Edinburgh yesterday, and were received by a guard-of-honour of chaplains.

Addressing the Assembly, Sir Douglas Haig urged the establishment of a General Staff for Christian Churches in the Empire, analogous to the Imperial General Staff in the military organisation of the Empire. The only means of securing permanent peace, he said, was to develop the spirit of brotherhood born in the war, for which the active help of a vigorous national church was necessary.

A beginning should be made by forming a United National Church in Great Britain. After that, a great Imperial Church should be formed, to maintain the determination of the peoples of the Empire.

In this connection, Sir Douglas Haig rejoiced at the movement for Presbyterian re-union in Scotland. What Scotland hoped to gain for herself, she must help the whole Empire to achieve.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

ON THE ROAD TO SOLUTION.

London, May 28th.

In the House of Commons, Sir B. S. Horne, the Labour Minister, declared that the Government had done all that was possible to find work for ex-soldiers. The number of unemployed, discharged and demobilised soldiers was lessening, and was now under a million.

He expressed the opinion that the turning point had been reached, and that, by the end of the summer, the situation would be very different.

The Housing Scheme involved the building of 100,000 houses in the first year and 200,000 in the second year. Seventy-six thousand sites had already been approved, and the Board had granted £7,500,000 for road repairs.

A considerable amount of work had already begun. Local works costing £2,500,000 had been started recently. Others costing £15,000,000 had been sanctioned. These were most effectively providing employment.

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT MARINE.

LIKELY DISSOLUTION AT AN EARLY DATE.

New York, May 28th.

It is announced that the International Maritime Marine will probably be dissolved. The shareholders having approved the sale of the British-owned ships and assets to a British syndicate, the assets will be distributed among the shareholders.

POLICE STRIKE POSTPONED.

REACTION AGAINST ADOPTION OF EXTREME MEASURES.

London, June 1st.

It is believed that an overwhelming majority throughout the country is in favour of a strike including a two-thirds majority in London. Nevertheless, there are signs of a reaction against the adoption of extreme measures, in consequence of the Government announcements.

THE MEN'S VIEW-POINT.

London, June 1st.

A meeting of the City of London Police, last evening, passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Executive Union in creating an unsatisfactory state of affairs among the members for the sole purpose of causing a revolution in the country, and declaring that the ballot was improperly carried out.

A Sergeant presided. When interviewed, he said that the majority of them were determined to remain on duty at all costs. "TRIPLE ALLIANCE" WILL NOT INTERVENE.

London, June 1st.

The London Trades Council, with which the Police Union is affiliated, is backing the policemen, but the "Triple Alliance" does not intend intervening.

The ballot of the Police showed that 10 to 1 were in favour of a strike, but that it must be carried out before the increased wages are announced.

There were many resignations from the Police Union.

Mr. Macready, in another order yesterday, after describing the further advantages, in the shape of pensions and insurance now secured to the men, says that the previous order was sanctioned by the Government.

EARLIER CABLES.

AFTER PEACE IS SIGNED.

London, June 1st.

The Police ballot resulted in 44,539 voting for and 4,324 against a strike, but it was announced at an enormous Police demonstration at Hyde Park this afternoon, that the Executive had decided to postpone the strike until after Peace had been signed.

The Secretary of the Police Union said that the Executive desired to try further negotiations, but were determined to get justice, even if they had to strike.

LATEST CABLES.

AVIATION.

KING CONGRATULATES AMERICAN MINISTER.

H.M. the King has congratulated the American Ambassador on the arrival of the N.C. 4.

BRITISH AIRMEN ENTERTAINED.

London, May 28th.

Presenting a cheque for £5,000 to Mr. Harry Hawker and Capt. Mackenzie-Grieve at a *Daily Mail* luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, Major-General Seely said that the King broke all red tape and reflected the mind of the people by conferring, instantly, the "Flying Cross" on the two gallant aviators.

Mr. Hawker and Capt. Grieve made brief and very modest speeches, deprecating exaggeration of their feat.

Mr. Hawker said that had the easterly wind continued, after the Americans started, he would have decided to fly to the Azores. Happily, the wind changed.

He acknowledged warmly the abundant assistance rendered by the British Admiralty and Air Ministry. He ridiculed the idea of dobbing ships all over the Atlantic, which would have suggested wrongful distrust in their aeroplane.

The Newfoundlanders seemed to think, after the Americans started, that the British had better pack up and go home, but that was not the British way. (Cheers.)

Capt. Grieve said that the experience gained through the flight proved that navigation in the air, even with clouds, was no more difficult than on the sea.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN AIRMEN IN LONDON.

London, June 1st.

The crews of the N.C. 4, N.C. 1, and N.C. 3 arrived in London today. They received a very enthusiastic reception at Paddington.

THE FLIGHT OF THE "N.C. 4."

The flight of the N.C. 4 was handicapped by fog and occasional rain, especially in the neighbourhood of Bristol. Her descent near the Mendon River, after leaving Lisbon, was due to a leaky radiator. The greatest height flown from Ferrol to England was 1,000 feet, but she flew mostly between 50 and 100 feet. Owing to the fog, she crossed the Channel at a height of 200 feet.

(Continued on page 6.)

GENERAL INVITATION

—TO THE—

HONGKONG PUBLIC.

"MORAL SUICIDE"

Will be screened at the VICTORIA on THURSDAY (12th). Nothing that we can say about this picture would adequately describe it. It is the most wonderful film that has been released for many a year.

It has no peer, and ranks as the greatest achievement in photoplay production. The theme is out of the usual, treated in an unusual way, and is a scathing depiction of man, his downfall and his regeneration.

From the standpoint of intense dramatic value of the story, the wonderfully impressive scenic effects and the remarkably high grade of photography, it is unsurpassed. It is a brand new film and supreme in the importance of the moral subject it deals with.

"MORAL SUICIDE" is a very expensive picture, and even if we increase the prices threefold it would still not be a "business" proposition for us.

Prices will be as USUAL. Book your Seats IMMEDIATELY.

CABLES

(Continued from page 5.)

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH AGENCY'S AGENCY.]

JOAN OF ARC.

CANONISATION CELEBRATIONS.

PARIS, June 1st.

The canonisation of Joan of Arc was celebrated throughout France. Paris was beflagged. All the churches and many private houses flew the colours of the new Saint.

A striking feature of the celebrations at Rouen was the participation of British troops and a detachment of cavalry, a Scottish band heading the procession which garlanded the Joan of Arc Memorial.

The Commandant of the British Base was among the speakers at the ceremony. TERRIBLE DISASTER AT VALENCE-SUR-RHONE.

VALENCE-SUR-RHONE, June 8th.

A fire occurred here, during a cinematograph performance, in connection with the "Joan of Arc" celebrations. There was a panic among 4,000 spectators. The crowd rushed to the exits, and women and children were trodden underfoot. Up to the present, it is known that 30 are dead and 100 injured.

LATER.

It is now stated that 80 are dead, including 51 children and 21 women. All were suffocated.

LATEST CABLES.

FRANCE'S LESSON.

"THE HOUR OF REPOSE HAS PASSED."

PARIS, June 1st.

A Havas message says: M. Ribot has delivered a speech in the Senate, which will be placarded throughout France. He said that France had been taught the lesson of energy and resolution. The hour of repose had passed, and the time for sustained effort had come.

TRAIN DISASTER IN FRANCE. SEVEN BRITISH SOLDIERS KILLED.

CHARLEVOIX, May 30th.

A train on which demobilized British soldiers were travelling was derailed. Three carriages were overturned, killing seven. Twenty soldiers were seriously injured.

FRANCE'S FOREIGN TRADE. ANOTHER FAIR AT BORDEAUX.

PARIS, June 1st.

A Havas message says: The French Minister for the Colonies opened, to-day, the third Foire at Bordeaux. It is likely to be a great success, owing to the presence of many foreign buyers.

EARLIER CABLES.

DISASTROUS MUNITIONS EXPLOSION.

SEVERAL MILLION FRANCS' DAMAGE.

BRUSSELS, June 1st.

Six have been killed, six are missing, and 220 have been injured (70 of them seriously) in consequence of an explosion at the munitions works at Haderen, owing to a fire.

Enormous damage was caused. Several houses and factories, and large quantities of merchandise were destroyed. The prison of Villorde, which was occupied by troops, and contained the army stores, also caught fire at night. The damage is estimated at several million francs.

LATEST CABLES.

FRANCO-ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP.

LATIN ALLIANCE CANNOT BE DISPENSED WITH.

PARIS, June 2nd.

A Havas message says: The Italian Food Minister gave a dinner to Paris to the members of the Supreme Economic Council of the Peace Conference.

The French Minister of Commerce delivered a speech referring to the proposed alliance of Anglo-Saxons with France, declaring that the French nation could not dispense with the Latin Alliance's watch over the Rhine and the Alps. This union, more than centuries old, was the natural outcome of similar national ideals.

LABOUR STRIKE IN FRANCE. MANY INDUSTRIES AFFECTED.

PARIS, June 2nd.

A Havas message says: Many French employers having not yet made the necessary repatriation, and the application of an eight-hour working day law, house painters, workmen in the metal trade, in the automobile and rubber industries, and in the clothing trade have gone on strike.

EARLIER CABLES.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN INDIA.

MORE LOOTING REPORTED.

SIMLA, June 4th.

The Wazirs are believed to be looting Naidir Khan's transport. The situation in Tochi Valley is quiet.

The tribal lashkars are dwindling, and the total scattered in the parties remaining is estimated at 1,500.

Bodies of Mahsuds and Shekhanis are reported to be invading the Derajat border, west of Dera.

A column has moved out to meet them. There is no change at Dacca, save for occasional sniping north of Kabul River.

The people of Kafiristan are reported to have recently organised a raid and looted 5,000 head of livestock from the Afghans in the Asmar district.

Sardar Abdul Qudus, whom the Amir sent to Kandahar to command Southern Afghanistan, has arrived at Dabri, eighteen miles from Chaman, with a body of Afghan troops. He has written to General Barrett saying he has received from Kabul orders regarding the cessation of fighting.

A similar message has been received from Nadir Khan. Both have been informed that provided they do not remain in British territory and do not engage in hostilities we will suspend operations pending the acceptance of our conditions by the Amir.

Amir Amanullah's letter asking for a cessation of hostilities has reached Simla. TRIBESMEN DISPERSED.

SIMLA, June 6th.

At Tochi a column joined our troops from Zran Shah, without opposition.

The majority of the Madha Chel, also Upper Tochi Wazirs, are reported to be returning to their homes.

About 500 tribesmen in the vicinity of Ghini, a post fifteen miles west of Tank, have been dispersed. A number of casualties was inflicted.

Aeroplanes report that Afghan camps have now moved up the River Kaitu, north-west from Sinwam.

Portions of the Szhob district are still disturbed.

The wires have been cut near Fort Sandemen and at Draband in Delajat.

With the above exceptions, the general attitude of the tribes has improved.

THE INDIAN RIOTS. TWENTY DEATH SENTENCES.

SIMLA, June 4th.

In the Amritsar National Bank murder cases, 20 persons have been condemned to death.

LATEST CABLES.

AFTERMATH OF EGYPTIAN TROUBLES.

CAIRO, May 29th.

The disastrous consequences of the recent disturbances seem to be ever increasing. Besides the loss due to the escape of water from the Assuan reservoir, and the damage to railways, it now appears that, owing to the inability of the veterinary inspectors to carry out their duties for two months, the province is faced with a severe and widespread epidemic of rinderpest and other cattle diseases.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

MR. P. P. J. WODEHOUSE CREATED C.I.E.

SINGAPORE, June 6th.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hongkong, and Captain E. J. Barrett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shanghai, have been created Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

FORMING THE WELSH ARMY.

Speaking at the final meeting of the Carnarvonshire branch of the Welsh Soldiers' Comfort Fund at Carnarvon, General Sir Owen Thomas, M.P., gave an interesting account of the inception of the Welsh Army. Mr. Lloyd George, he said, had to fight hard inside the Cabinet and also at the War Office to bring the Welsh Army into existence.

On the day he accompanied Mr. Lloyd George from the Treasury to the War Office to see Lord Kitchener, Mr. Lloyd George said this morning, "and he will not have it that nationality means anything, but I will have a Welsh Army."

Lord Kitchener and Mr. Lloyd George were together in a room for some time, and he (the general) expected to hear words. Twenty minutes later he was called into the room, and saw the two like lambs. (Laughter.) Lord Kitchener, who was smoking a big cigar, said, "I am going to have a Welsh Army, and you are appointed Brigadier-General." "I was taken by surprise," said General Owen Thomas, "and asked where was my brigade." "You have got to make it," replied Lord Kitchener, who added, "I can speak Welsh, and now you go to Wales and persuade the Welsh people to fight."

M. CARIO

WRITER OF PEACE TREATY.

[BY ANDRÉ VIOLIS.]

While diplomats and statesmen are turning grey in the anxious discussions of the Peace Conference, there is at least one man who is waiting quietly, serenely, for the result. Whatever this result, he knows that he will play his part in it—a modest one, maybe, but indispensable; he is the man who will write the treaty.

Are many people aware that, according to the most time-honoured laws of diplomacy and protocol, treaties must be hand written? The Congress of Vienna at which were assembled so many Emperors, Kings, Queens and hereditary Princes, had also a painter specially charged not only to write, but also to draw and to illuminate, after the fashion of old missals, the capital letters and headings of paragraphs, to add between each item of the treaty vignettes, emblems, crests of all kinds symbolising with a skilful grace peace, abundance, joy. I even learn on good authority that miniature portraits of the chief personalities of the Congress adorned the margins of that mighty document.

Peevish philosophers will perhaps allege that all this beautiful peace-paint did not make the treaty more enduring. Yet as long as it lasted it was beautiful!

The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also its official illuminator, or rather its "Calligraphe" (for such is the title of the man who will write the treaty).

This post was held for about forty years by M. Garapin, a well-known and popular character at the Ministry, who has just retired. He had one love in life—the pen—to quote his own words, "this simple and marvellous instrument through which human thought is transcribed and for ever preserved"; one hate—the vulgar and unesthetic type-writer, which prints, without art, pages that time will not respect. He felt pride in his profession, faith in its importance; a rare good fortune that many personages might envy.

His successor, M. Cario, who is also a talented painter, has enlightened me about the official calligraphist's business. He not only writes treaties and conventions, which would indeed leave him too much leisure, but also all the official documents conferring Orders or decorations on Sovereigns, and all the letters which are sent to them and signed either by the President of the Republic or Ministers.

These letters are written in various characters of a scientific beauty. For the text round hand is generally used; for the headings and the complicated paraphernalia of respect and cordiality sloping hand or the stately Gothic lettering; and from time to time the calligraphist drops into the small round hand which goodness knows why, is called in French "l'Anglaise."

"This writing," M. Cario tells me, "displays most of all the lightness of the hand, the powerful vigour of the down-strokes, the slender grace of the up-strokes."

THE COUNCIL OF FOUR.

"Un Diplome," writing in the Paris *Midi*, gives the following "pen-picture" of the Council of Four in conference:—

There they sit, the four of them, in their armchairs. If you entered the room, unannounced you would think you were interrupting the talk of four old cronies who had met in a club smokeroom and were imparting their experiences to each other in a mood of friendly gossip. M. Orlando, as a rule, is the most eloquent of the group. He doesn't know English and carries on a mysterious dialogue in whispers with a fifth personage, a light-bearded man, who is the only representative of the younger generation in the assembly. This is M. Paul Mantoux, the interpreter.

The most talkative of the four, on the other hand, is Mr. Lloyd George. Quick and alert, he leads the conversation and gives it unexpected turns. His brain never follows the straight line of the argument. He proceeds rather by zig-zag, now jumping off ahead, now coming back to the rear, modifying on the following day the opinion he has expressed the evening before, but always, nevertheless, remaining faithful to his personal vision, and insisting, like Galileo, that the earth revolves.

Graver and more composed is President Wilson, whose large face reflects a kind of fervour. When he speaks one is conscious at once of that deep-rooted principle which refuses to admit the least fraction of a doubtful argument. One world, he experiences a secret astonishment when he rubs shoulders with this strange Europe of ours—an astonishment which grows greater every day.

But the most striking personality of all is the "Great Tiger." He is patient, gentle, obstinate, rarely raising his voice, his eye fixed on his objective, and ready to die rather than to sacrifice to what he thinks an erroneous conception: an inch of supreme stakes he has altered his nature, as it were, and keeps his passions in strict control.

The others go away the day's work over. He remains, motionless, sunk in thought, but unshakable, and sure of gaining by sheer patience this new victory.

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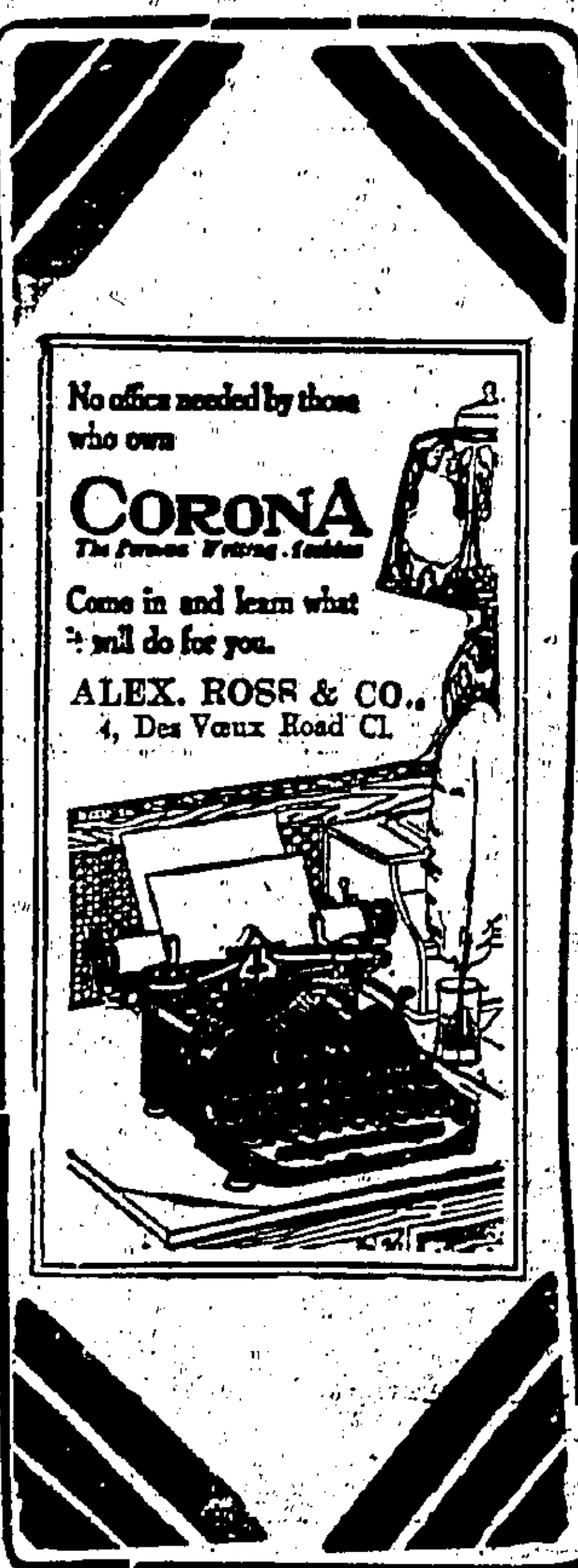
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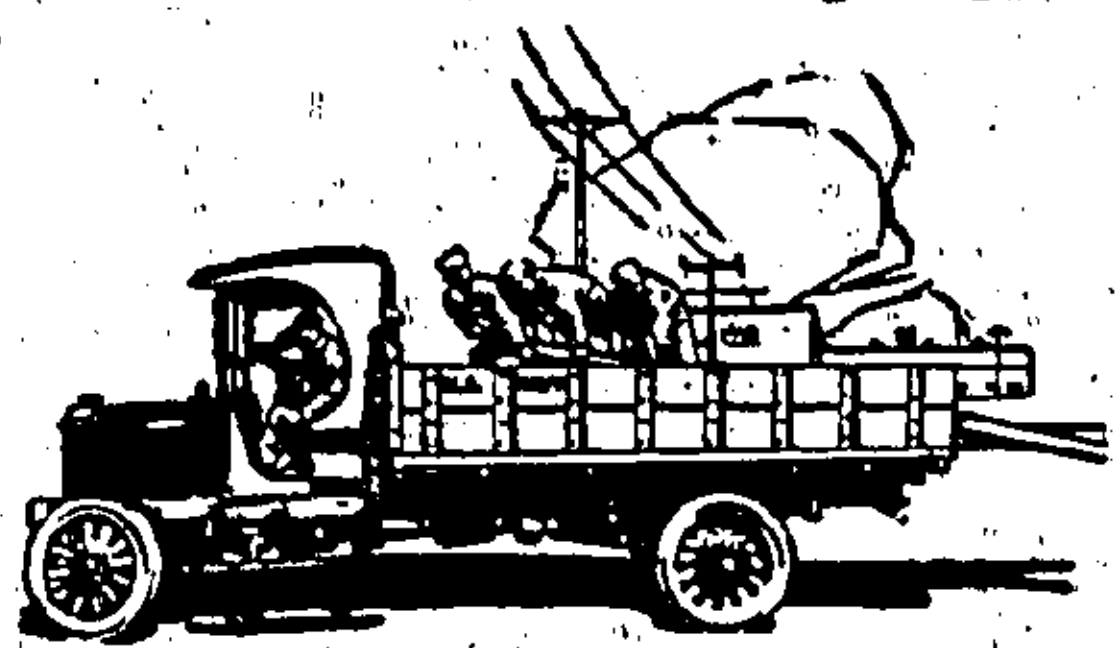
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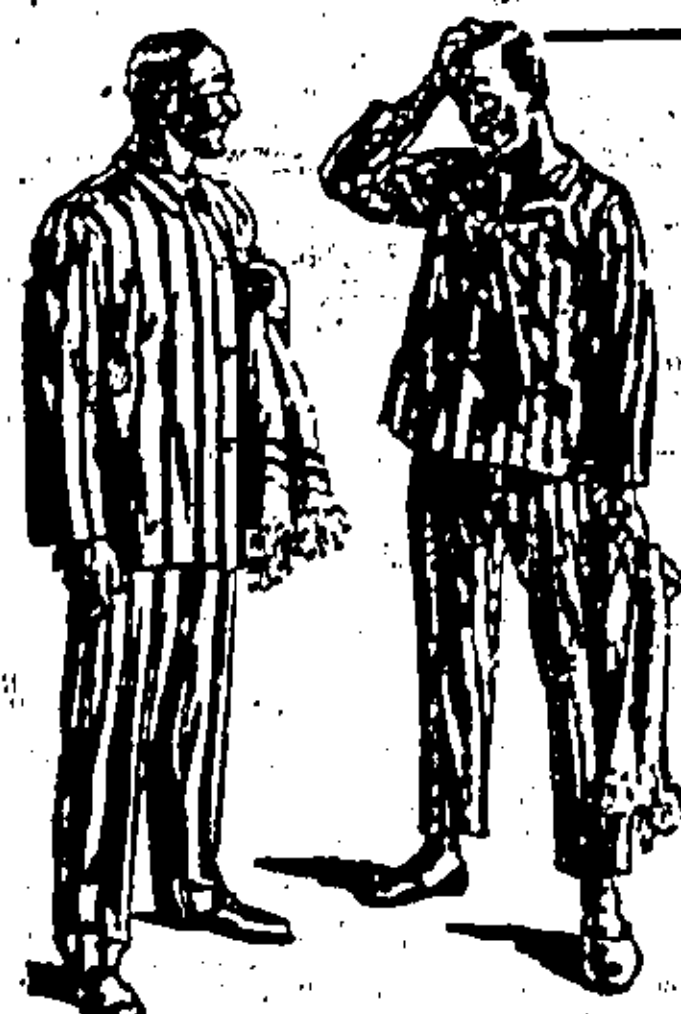
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IMPROVING LONDON'S PORT. PREMIER HARBOUR IN THE WORLD. SOME DETAILS OF WONDERFUL CONSTRUCTION.

The port of London is continuing with increased vigour, now that the war is over, a construction programme which will enable it to dock such vessels as the *Aquitania* (45,847 tons) and to afford landing facilities to the giant United States steamer *Leviathan*, formerly the Hamburg-American liner *Vaterland* (31,983 tons).

Formerly the size of the *Leviathan* made it possible to berth her only in three ports of the world, New York, Liverpool and Hamburg. When the port of London authority's proposed new passenger landing stage is completed at Tilbury, twenty-six miles down the Thames from London Bridge, it will be possible for the *Leviathan* to be brought alongside and her passengers to be whisked into the city by boat trains over new trackwork now planned by the Midland Railway in conjunction with the port authority.

There will be nothing in the world's harbours to beat this landing stage, when it is finished. The floating stage will be 1,700 feet long with a depth of water alongside of 31 feet below low water ordinary spring tides. Its length will enable it to accommodate the largest passenger vessels at once, the facilities with which it will be equipped will enable ocean-going passengers and their baggage to embark and disembark within an hour of leaving the city.

It is to be connected with the shore by a number of bridges which will be hinged in such fashion as to allow the stage itself to rise and fall with the tides. First-class hotel accommodation will be available back of the landing stage for those passengers desiring it.

Outside of this project, the erection of a new dock, now nearing completion, in the system of docks known as the Royal Victoria and Albert docks, which lie only seven miles down the river from the heart of the city, is the greatest item in the port authority's programme, now actually under construction.

NOW HAVE GREATEST ENCLOSED AREA. The existing Royal Victoria and Albert docks constitute the greatest enclosed water area in any port and stretch over three miles.

For the new dock, which lies to the south of the existing docks, already over 3,500,000 cubic yards of earth have been excavated, and the concrete walls have required for their construction about 500,000 cubic yards of gravel and 70,000 tons of cement. The new dock proper will have a water area of sixty-four acres and a depth of 33 feet. The entrance lock is to be 300 feet long, 100 feet wide and 41 feet 8 inches below high water of neap tides. It is to be divided into two compartments, 510 feet and 250 feet in length, by three pairs of steel gates operated by hydraulic machinery.

The lock has been so designed as to be capable of extension, by means of a floating caisson, to 910 feet, thus allowing the docking of a vessel of the dimensions of the *Aquitania*, i.e., 868 feet between stem and stern and 97 beam. The passage or cut communicating with the existing Royal Albert dock is also 100 feet in width, and is to be used temporarily to afford entrance to the new dock.

At the western end of the new dock a great new dry dock is nearing completion. In fact, it is finished except for the caisson for closing its entrance and the machinery for pumping out the water. It will accommodate 15 ships.

The new dock when fully equipped will have berthing accommodation for fifteen large ships and transit sheds of capacity sufficient to handle their cargo without congestion. Three such sheds, having an aggregate floor area of four and one-half acres, are approaching completion on the south side of the dock. One of them, in fact, is already in use to relieve the congestion in nearby sheds. Another and larger shed, two stories high and of the length of two ship berths, is to be built on the north quay.

A feature in the design of the dock is the provision on the south quay of seven concrete jetties, 520 feet long, which have been constructed by piers of concrete and with an intervening space of 33 feet for barges. Ships will berth alongside the jetties, which will be equipped with electric cranes capable of transferring cargo from the ship either into barges lying between the jetties and the quay or directly on to the quay itself.

COLD STORAGE PROVIDED. Extensive provision for cold storage is also being provided at the Royal Albert Dock. Large accommodation for frozen produce has already been constructed by the port authority in the vicinity of London's meat centres but the new warehouses at the Albert docks are to accommodate meat-carrying vessels which are too large to come further up the river.

It may safely be said that these warehouses are second to none in the world. They are built of reinforced concrete, insulated with layers of compressed cork. They were begun in 1913, but progress has been delayed by the war. A large portion of them, however, have been completed, and during the war they have proved invaluable in housing large stocks of bacon and frozen meat for the feeding of London.

NEW TRANSIT SHED 1,100 FEET LONG. One of the two principal buildings of the project is a transit shed 1,100 feet long, built parallel to the quay and in two stories, the upper floor being designed to contain 250,000 carcasses of mutton, if used entirely for storage. The normal function of this floor, however, is to serve for the sorting of meat, enabling this operation to be carried on under refrigerated conditions instead of on the open quay. This building occupies the length of two ship berths and the ground floor is designed to take general merchandise in order that these berths may accommodate vessels carrying mixed cargoes, only partially consisting of frozen goods. To meet the abnormal conditions of the war, however, an emergency measure undertaken at the request of the Ministry of Food, a large portion of this ground floor has been temporarily converted to cold storage for meat and is capable of housing 145,000 carcasses.

The second principal building is a store about 300 feet long, 120 feet wide and six stories high. This is also built parallel to the quay, and is to be used for the storage of goods. (Continued at foot of next column.)

DOCTORS AND INFLUENZA. SUFFERINGS IN THE ARMY.

The proceedings of the Medical, Preventive Medicine, and Pathology Section at the clinical and scientific meeting of the British Medical Association, at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, on April 10th, took the form of a joint discussion on influenza.

Major-General Sir Wilton Harcourt, in his opening paper, "Clinical Aspects," said the numbers affected in the armies in the field were very great. "Looking back at the five years of war," added Sir Wilton, "it seems to me that the cases we have been calling influenza this winter are of the same character as those we have seen in most previous winters, but especially in the winter of 1918-17. If there are influenza now they were influenza then. There was the same stamp of pulmonary disease, the same character of fever, and the same complications. And when I recollect the epidemic of 1889, its harmlessness to the young, the infrequency of severe pneumonia, except as a result of exposure, and the frequency of prolonged nervous exhaustion after it, I am very much tempted to ask whether the present disease is influenza at all, or, if so, whether it has not considerably changed its character since then."

Captain M. Greenwood expressed the opinion that there was no clear-cut normal difference between the outbreak of 1889-90 and that of 1918. Major F. Bowman, dealing with causation, concluded that a minute organism, capable of passing through a filter, which had been grown from tissues from infected animals and from filtered sputum of influenza cases, was in all probability the cause of the disease as seen to-day.

Surgeon-General Bassett Smith gave information about influenza in the Navy. He said the Navy experienced the same prevalent character, the same intense infectivity, and the same "waves" as on shore. At the Cape the disease was so bad that the only way to keep the necessary number of ships ready for action was to stop communication with the land altogether. One ship, with a complement of 772, had 668 cases, and thirty-eight deaths. It was very common in the Adriatic, where it was mistaken for fever.

Major Norman White said the epidemic in India was at first mild though widespread. The second wave occurred at the end of September, and for the next two months India was in the throes of an epidemic in many respects without parallel in the history of disease. In a few months in the British provinces alone 4,833,132 deaths were reported out of 238 millions of inhabitants. The Central India States lost 8 per cent of their population, and one State lost 44.7 per cent. Villages were wiped out, and many others lost half their population. With the failure of crops and clothing difficult to get never-to-be-forgotten scenes occurred, the like of which none had ever seen before.

to the quay, but farther from it, the main dock roadway and several lines of railway track intervening between it and the transit shed, with which it is in direct communication by means of two inclined overhead covered bridges.

In these two bridges, electrically driven conveyors work, so that from the time the carcasses leave the ship's refrigerator holds until they are examined, classified and placed in their proper piles in the stores, they are throughout carried by mechanical means and kept in a freezing condition, thus eliminating the risk of deterioration through excessive handling and exposure.

A separate building contains the refrigerating machinery, consisting of ammonia compressors driven by electric motors of an aggregate capacity of 1,000 horse-power. The ammonia is led in liquid form by insulated piping to battery of evaporator coils placed in the storage buildings. The intense cold produced by the evaporation of ammonia in these coils serves to cool the air which is circulated over the coils by fans and distributed by cold air ducts, throughout the refrigerated chambers.

PROVISIONS FOR EXTENSION. The cold store itself is divided into four compartments by fireproof walls and these are further subdivided into five floors, each capable of containing 12,500 carcasses of mutton, or 250,000, in the whole building making, with the contents of the upper floor and a portion of the ground floor of the transit shed, a total capacity of 640,500 carcasses.

When completed this scheme will bring the cold storage accommodation owned by the port of London authority up to about 1,500,000 carcasses, and as it has been borne in mind that the future development of the port may call for still further increase in cold storage facilities, these buildings have been arranged as to be capable of practically unlimited extension.

The developments projected at Tilbury include a vast new dock, 138 acres in extent, surrounded by quay walls aggregating 15,000 feet in length and 48 feet deep, reached by an entrance lock 1,050 feet long by 120 feet wide, with a high-water depth of 55 feet.

A scheme for the deepening of the Thames is also under way and is expected to be completed in five years' time. When finished the Thames will have the following depths and widths:—

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 13th June, at Noon.
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 27th June, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 26th June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 26th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU ... Sunday, 16th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU ... Saturday, 14th June.
SHINRYU MARU ... end of June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU ... Wednesday, 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Thursday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU (calling Yokohama) ... Tuesday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.
SADO MARU ... Monday, 16th June, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
H. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	June 18th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	June 25th.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.
TENYO MARU	23,000	July 20th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	July 20th.
SHINYO MARU	21,000	Aug. 13th.

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HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July, 14th
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 17th June
	"ANDRE LEON" ... 23,000	On or about 24th July
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 23,000	On or about 18th Aug.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "NERA" ... 10,000 ... On or about 17th June.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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J. TOURNET,
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Telephone 740.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" ... Saturday, 21st June.
Call Marseilles.
"ALTAI MARU" ... End of July.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 15th June.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Wednesday, 26th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 15th June.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. S. and ADELAIDE.

"KORSO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Saturday, 21st June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" ... Sunday, 15th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Friday, 13th June.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"BOHBU MARU" ... Thursday, 19th June, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KADO MARU" ... Sunday, 16th June, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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"NANKING" (10,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... Aug. 18th, 1919.

"CHINA" ... July 2nd, 1919.

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